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before. The cramped inaccessible rift, only large enough for entrance on hands and knees, could have been no fit shelter for man, and even if animals had chosen it for a den it had no more interest for archæology than the so-called "Indian Cave," on a mountain top near Hunlock's Creek, on the right bank of the Susquehanna in Luzerne County, Pa. There two spacious caverns were reported, but the man who led us over the bramble-covered rocks, haunted by rattlesnakes, could only find one. This was a damp, drafty fissure between large, loose blocks of sandstone. Perfect specimens of Indian earthenware have been found hidden in the crevices of rifts like this, and we hoped to have found a hidden pot, but the place was too far from water and too difficult of access to have presumably served as a primitive habitation, and we were not surprised to find no underground relic of man's occupancy when we dug down into the black mold of its floor.

A century of weather and original rough usage seems to have played such havoc with the pottery of the Pennsylvania Indians that scarcely anything is left but small sherds. If it had not been for the habit of the white man's predecessor of placing pots in small caves and rock rifts for safe keeping, we should have few earthen specimens left perfect enough to show what the old forms were. Scarce as Indian graves are in the east Apalachian region of Pennsylvania those containing perfect pots are still scarcer. As a great rarity, the Wilkesbarre Historical Society shows an almost complete pot, found by John Kern in an Indian grave on the Susquehanna River at Plymouth, near by, and another unearthed on the neighboring Kingston Flats, by Millard P. Murray; but one of their best specimens is that found on a ledge in a cave near Tunkhannock, by Asa Dana, in 1858. Mr. A. F. Berlin, of Allentown, informs us that another perfect pot was found recently, as if hidden by an Indian in precolonial times, on the shelf of a sandstone rift on Indian Mountain, near Kresgyville, Carbon County, Pa., by Alfred Keppler.—H. C. MERCER.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Professor Thomas Henry Huxley died at Eastbourne near London, June 30th. Professor Huxley was born in 1825 at Ealing, Middlesex, England. He was educated at Ealing School, of which his

father was one of the teachers. At the age of seventeen he entered the Charing Cross Medical School, and after three years of severe study he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, taking high honors in physiology. He entered the navy as an assistant surgeon in 1846, and was appointed to *H. M. S. Rattlesnake*, Captain Stanley, which sailed the same year on an exploring expedition in the South Pacific and Torres Straits. He collected a great number of specimens and wrote several admirable papers, which he sent home, and which were published after his return in 1850 on the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. His theories excited much interest among that scientific body, and he was in 1851 elected a fellow, which, when conferred on so young a man, was a tribute to talent and learning.

He resigned his navy appointment in 1853, and succeeded Professor Forbes in the chair of natural history in the government School of Mines. Besides this he was connected with other institutions as instructor and lecturer. From 1863 to 1869 he was Hunterian professor in the Royal College of Surgeons and served twice as Fullerian professor of physiology to the Royal Institution. His time was constantly devoted to researches in science, particularly zoology, to advance which he contributed as much as any other contemporaneous investigator. He was a warm friend of Professor Tyndall, and travelled with him over the Alps in early life. The friendship formed in early life continued until death.

The name of Professor Huxley came prominently before the public in 1870 in connection with the London School Board, to which he was elected in that year. In the deliberations of the Board he was especially prominent as the fierce opponent of denominational education, and was particularly conspicuous by his fiery fulminations against the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. He retired from the Board in 1872. In the same year he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, and was installed in 1874. On the death of Frank Buckland, in January, 1881, he succeeded that indefatigable naturalist as Inspector General of Fisheries, a position which he filled with his accustomed energy, ability and zeal.

His essays and memoirs were principally contributed to the *Journals and Transactions of the Royal, the Geological, the Linnæan and the Zoological Societies*. He is the author of "*Oceanic Hydrozoa*," 1864; "*Man's Place in Nature*," 1863; "*Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*," 1864; "*Lessons in Elementary Physiology*," 1866; "*An Introduction to the Classification of Animals*," 1869; "*Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews*," 1870; "*Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals*,"

1871, and later of a *Manual of the Anatomy of the Invertebrata*; and "*Critiques and Addresses*," 1873.

On the death of Mr. Spottiswoode in 1884, Professor Huxley was elected President of the Royal Society.

Professor Huxley was a skillful taxonomist, and on the whole the best that England has ever produced. His conclusions in this direction have in many instances met with general acceptance, and there was never any difficulty in understanding exactly what he intended to present. His mind was clear, and his method of presentation equally so. He elucidated every subject which he investigated.

The same clearness and logic were apparent in his treatment of philosophical questions. He was one of that class whose reflective powers were equal to those of observation. While exposing obscurities and inconsistencies in popular beliefs, he showed his superior self control and intellectual honesty in that he did not make assertions as to matters on which the evidence is insufficient. Hence in theology, while declaring himself a free-thinker, he did not deny the possibility that some popular beliefs might be true. For this attitude of mind he proposed the term "agnostic," a word which expresses the ignorance of the honest thinker with regard to questions, which lack of sufficient evidence renders at present insoluble. His care not to overstep the boundaries of knowledge in any direction was admirable, for thus he left the door open to progress in all directions.

An authorized edition of the works of Huxley, in nine volumes, is now in course of publication. In this edition his essays are collected under various heads, each of which gives its title to a volume. The fourth volume is entitled "*Science and Hebrew Tradition*," and has a preface written for it by the author, in which he gives his statement of what is the object of the essays and what he supposes they establish:—

"It is becoming, if it has not become, impossible for men of clear intellect and adequate instruction to believe, and it has ceased or is ceasing to be possible for such men honestly to say they believe, that the universe came into being in the fashion described in the first chapter of Genesis; or to accept as a literal truth the story of the making of woman, with the account of the catastrophe which followed hard upon it, in the second chapter; or to admit that the earth was repopled with terrestrial inhabitants by migration from Armenia or Kurdistan, little more than four thousand years ago, which is implied in the eighth chapter."

Dr. Lewis Janes, President of the Ethical Society of Brooklyn, with

the assistance of Miss Sarah J. Farmer, of Eliot, Maine, called a conference of evolutionists to meet at the place mentioned. Eliot, Maine, is situated near the N. bank of the Piscataquay river, and is surrounded by white pine forest and cultivated land. The following is the program of exercises.

Saturday, July 6, 1895, 3 p. m.—Welcome to Greenacre, Miss Sarah J. Farmer; opening address, Professor Edward D. Cope, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, "The Present Problems of Organic Evolution"; 8 p. m.—Paper from Herbert Spencer, London, England, "Social Evolution and Social Duty;" to be followed by a symposium of letters and brief addresses; Monday, July 8th, 3 p. m.—Mr. Henry Wood, Boston, Mass., "Industrial Evolution;" 8 p. m.—Mr. Benjamin F. Underwood, Editor *Philosophical Journal*, Chicago, Ill., "How Evolution Reconciles Opposing Views of Ethics and Philosophy," letters and brief addresses; Tuesday, July 9th, 3 p. m.—Professor Edward S. Morse, of the *Peabody Institute*, Salem, Mass., "Natural Selection and Crime;" 8 p. m.—Dr. Martin L. Holbrook, Editor *Journal of Hygiene*, New York, "Evolution's Hopeful Promise for Human Health;" Wednesday, July 10th, 3 p. m.—Rev. Edward P. Powell, Clinton, New York, "Evolution of Individuality;" 8 p. m.—Miss Mary Proctor, New York, "Other Worlds than Ours," (with stereopticon illustrations); Thursday, July 11th, 3 p. m.—Rev. James T. Bixby, Ph. D., Yonkers, N. Y., "Evolution of the God-Idea;" 8 p. m.—Dr. Lewis G. Janes, President Brooklyn Ethical Association, "Evolution of Morals;" Friday, July 12th, 3 p. m.—Mr. Henry Hoyt Moore, of the Outlook, N. Y., "Utopias; Social Ideals Tested by Evolutionary Principles;" 8 p. m.—Rev. Jno. C. Kimball, Hartford, Conn., "The World's coming better Social State;" Saturday, July 13th, 3 p. m.—Professor Jno. Fiske, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass., "The Cosmic Roots of Love and Self Sacrifice;" 8 p. m.—Professor Jno. Fiske, LL. D., "The Everlasting reality of Religion."

The Kansas University will have five scientific expeditions in the field this summer. One under the direction of Professor Dyche will go to Greenland to collect natural history specimens. Professor Wiliston will have charge of the second to collect Tertiary fossils in Kansas and Wyoming. Professor Snow will explore the southwestern States for entomological specimens; while the fifth, under Professor Haworth, will thoroughly overhaul the Cenozoic beds of Kansas.

The Third International Congress of Physiologists will be held at Bern, Switzerland, September 9 to 13th, 1895. Titles of communications may be sent to Frederic S. Lee, Secretary American Physiological Society, Columbia College, New York City.